# COTSWOLD WILD LIFE PARK

BURFORD OXFORDSHIRE

# Cotswold Wild Life Park

## Welcome

The Park is the centre of Bradwell Grove estate which covers 3,500 acres set in a beautiful corner of the Cotswolds. For many centuries farming and forestry have combined here to form a typical example of Cotswold life.

The principal aim is to present a varied collection of animals, birds, reptiles and exotic fish from all over the world, living under almost natural conditions—a kind of zoo park where every species is provided with enough room in which to live happily. Careful landscaping of lawns and gardens helps to create an effect of natural unity between animals and plants and this is enhanced by the almost total lack of cages. Even for those who do not particularly like animals a delightful day can be spent simply wandering about the attractive grounds, and over a quarter of a million visitors come to the Park every summer. We sincerely hope that you enjoy your visit.

# Map

The map on the facing page has been designed to enable you to find your way around the Park with the least possible confusion. To assist you even further the key on the map corresponds to the numbers displayed on the animal confines.

25. Secretary Birds
26. Tapirs
27. Wallabies
28. Flamingos, Water-fowl, Cranes, Sika Deer
19. Quarantine Quarters
20. Reptile House
21. Aquarium
22. Spider Monkeys
23. Pumas
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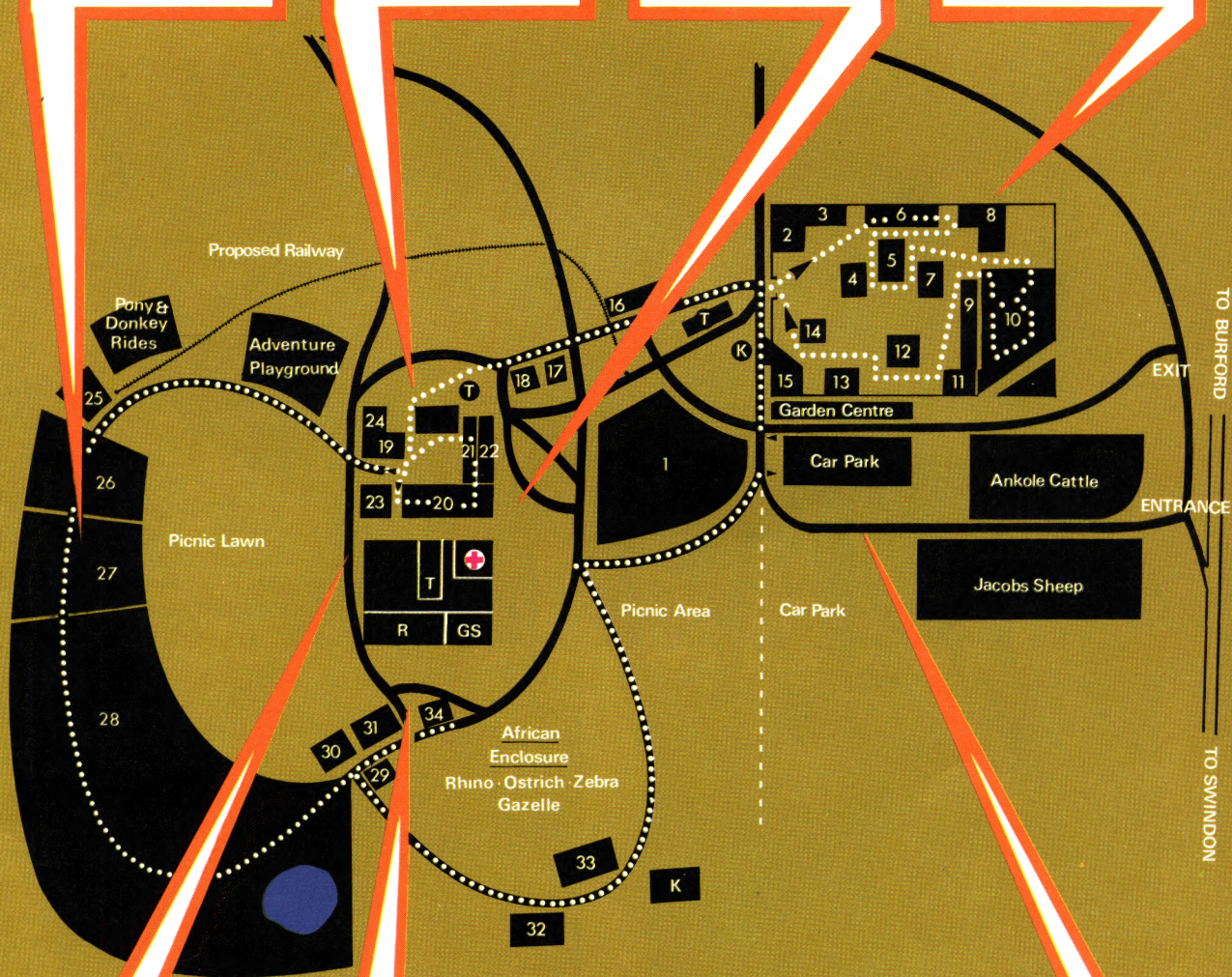
1. Llama Pen
2. Giant Hornbills
3. Toucans
16. Birds of Prey
17. Birds of Prey
18. Badgers
4. Starlings
5. Reptilium
6. Tropical House
7. Aracaries
8. Heron & Ibis
9. Finches
Proposed Railway
Pony & Donkey Rides
Adventure Playground
Picnic Lawn
Garden Centre
Car Park
Ankole Cattle
Jacobs Sheep
EXIT
ENTRANCE
TO BURFORD
TO SWINDON
Picnic Area
Car Park
African Enclosure
Rhino · Ostrich · Zebra
Gazelle
Key to facilities within the house and grounds
K. Kiosk
T. Toilets
GS. Gift shop
R. Restaurant
+ First Aid Post and Office
29. White Rhinos House
30. Colobus Monkeys
31. Prairie Dogs
32. Leopards
33. Animal Quarters
34. Red Pandas
IMPORTANT
Visitors are kindly requested to note that with the exception of the monkeys, guinea pigs, rabbits, etc. in Pets Corner: FEEDING OF THE ANIMALS IS NOT PERMITTED. Dogs must be kept on leads at all times and are NOT allowed in any of the walk-through enclosures.
10. Pets Corner (Rabbits, parrots, monkeys, etc.)
11. Otters
12. Coati-mundies
13. Ornamental ducks & flamingos
14. Small mammals
15. Penguins & pelicans

# Llama pen

Sarus Crane　　Llama　　Rhea

**Llama** *(Llama glama)* S America

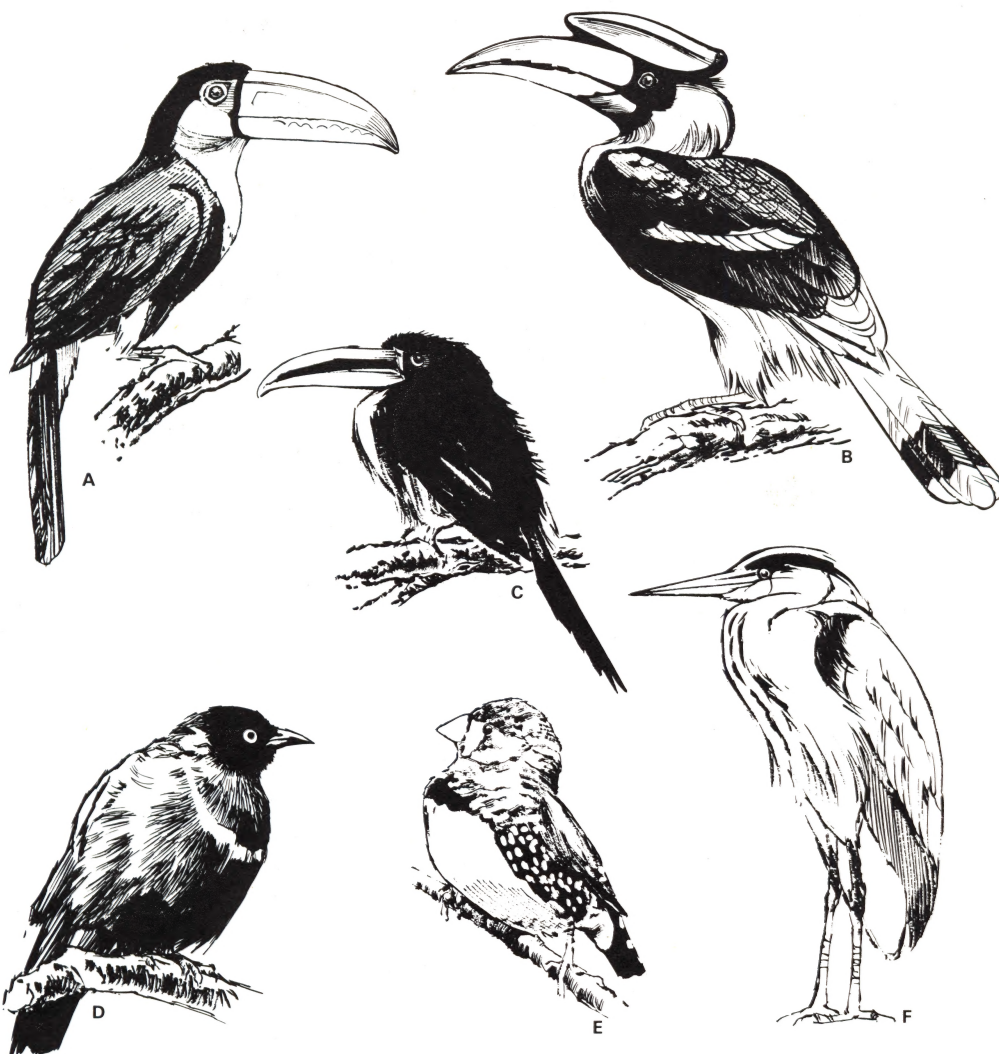
The llama no longer exists in the wild state. It was domesticated by the Peruvian Indians at the time of the Inca civilisation and has been used as a pack animal ever since. It provides the Indian with almost every necessity of life, from clothes and food to candles and fuel. Llamas are gentle, grazing animals closely related to camels.

**Rhea** *(Rhea americana)* S America

Sometimes called the South American ostrich, the rhea stands five to six feet tall and weighs sixty pounds. It is the largest of the New World birds and roams the pampas of the Argentine and Brazil in large bands, relying on its running speed to escape its enemies. The rhea has a wide range of diet, but is mainly vegetarian.

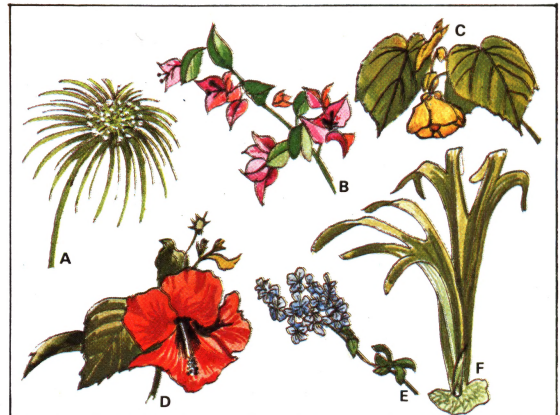
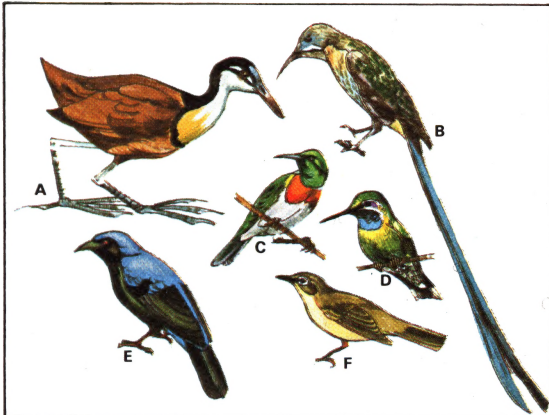
**Sarus Crane** *(Grus antigone)* India

Sarus are among the largest of the cranes. Their well-known dance is an exuberant display in which they leap, flap their wings and toss twigs into the air. They seem to perform it out of sheer joy, not specifically during the mating season. Sarus feed upon grain, insects and small mammals. They have been successfully bred at the Park.

# Walled garden

**A. Sulphur Breasted Toucan** *(Ramphastos sulfuratus)* S America
**B. Giant Hornbill** *(Buceros bicornis)* SE Asia
**C. Aracari** *(Pteroglossus)* S America
**D. Spreo Starling** *(Spreo superbus)* Africa
**E. Zebra Finch** *(Taeniopygia guttata castanotis)* Australia
**F. Great Blue Heron** *(Ardea herodias)* N America

## Birds in the garden

Here among carefully laid out lawns, flower-beds and winding paths, can be seen a variety of exotic birds. There are: toucans, those avian clowns from the New World tropics; hornbills, in no way related, but equally comical with their huge and apparently top-heavy casques, from SE Asia; African starlings; thrushes which laugh; tiny finches; and great elegant herons. Flamingos share a pool and lawn with a dazzling variety of ornamental ducks; sacred ibis—worshipped by the Ancient Egyptians and known as the god Thoth, and now very rare in Egypt—take delight in soaring from one end of their enormous aviary to the other. In the penguin enclosure Humboldts penguins from Peru and amusing little rockhopper penguins from the Antarctic live in harmony with pelicans.

Other exotic birds include touracous from the African forests whose brilliant colours are true pigments (when stirred in certain liquids a touracou's feather will lose its colour) and the beautiful African spreo starlings. Many of the birds have already nested and successfully reared their young.

## Tropical House

Once the old conservatory, this house (converted to the present layout during March, 1972) now contains a profusion of tropical plants such as Hibiscus, Colocasia, Dracena, rubber plants and banana trees. Covering the walls are abutilons, bougainvillaea, plumbago, hedera ivy and cissus. Among this rich greenery lives a colourful variety of birds, including several kinds of hummingbirds whose wings beat over 100 times a second and who feed exclusively on nectar, contained in small tubes hung up in the aviary, and fruit flies, which abound. In addition there are lily trotters, delicate long-toed birds whose name is derived from their ability to walk on water lilies. Several varieties of sunbirds, Africa's answer to the hummingbirds of the New World, somehow manage to live in relative harmony with their African counterparts, although both families are extremely aggressive and territorial. Zosterops or white eyes, endearing little birds, are always on the move and have already nested once. Brilliant purple fairy bluebirds, yellow winged sugar birds, bee eaters—all can be seen living among the foliage.

**Birds**
- **A. Jacana (Lily Trotter)** *(Actophilornis africanus)* Africa
- **B. Gould's Heavenly Sylph** S America
- **C. Variable Sunbird** *(Cinnyris)* Africa
- **D. Violet Eared Hummingbird** *(Colibri coruscans)* S America
- **E. Fairy Bluebird** *(Irena)* SE Asia
- **F. White Eyes** *(Zosterops)* Africa, Asia, Australia

**Plants**
- **A. Cyperus**
- **B. Bougainvillaea**
- **C. Abutilons**
- **D. Hibiscus**
- **E. Plumbago capensis**
- **F. Platycerium bifircatum**

## The Gardens

The walled gardens were originally the old kitchen gardens with a path in the centre flanked by apple trees and minor paths bordered by box hedges. The conversion to the present layout was made during the winter of 1969–70. Now the gardens are maturing and much work has been done in other areas of the Park.

**Coati Mundi** *(Nasua nasua)* S America

These delightful little animals are related to the racoons and kinkajous. In their wild state they travel the South American forests in bands numbering between five and twelve, feeding on fruits, insects, small animals and vegetables. Several coaties have been born and reared at the Park.

## Reptilium

The Reptilium, immediately in front of the Tropical House, contains a variety of European reptiles such as grass snakes, slow worms and, occasionally, terrapins. On warm afternoons they can be seen basking in the sun.

**Smooth Otter** *(Lutra perspicillata)* SE Asia

Otters are found in almost every part of the world. They are playful, intelligent animals and quickly become tame. They feed mainly upon fish but will also eat invertebrates, small birds and mammals. Two or three cubs are born in a holt, situated under a hollow tree or rocky crevice near the water, after a gestation period of approximately three months.

# Pets Corner

**The African Grey Parrot and the South American Macaw**

Designed mainly for children, the Pets Corner contains many old favourites such as rabbits, guinea pigs and chinchillas. There are also lambs and young goats among which the children are encouraged to mix in the walk-in enclosure. The wide variety of colourful and amusing parrots include "Uncle Mac", the macaw who has a house all to himself, and African Grey parrots and cockatoos. The cages of these birds are built of heavy welded mesh so they cannot chew through them. The budgerigars, natives of Australia, are favourites with visitors of all ages.

The capuchin monkeys from South America are always showing off and amusing visitors with their acrobatic antics. There are also very tame chipmunks, and porcupines which come from both Asia and Africa and are covered in very sharp quills.

Porcupines are true rodents and the floor of their pen has been concreted so that they cannot gnaw or dig their way out, but there is a very large area of sand in which they can dig to their heart's content.

Domestic Rabbit

Capuchin Monkey

Guinea Pig

Chipmunk

## Capuchin Monkey *(Cebus apella)* S. America

These extraordinary little acrobats live in troops of up to about thirty in the thick forest of the South American tropics. They are capable of enormous leaps of up to fifty feet, and in the zoo are always showing off and forever active. They feed mostly on fruit, and are famous for being the original "organ grinder's" monkey.

Porcupine

## Chipmunk *(Tamias)* North America

Chipmunks are small striped squirrels which come from North America, although very similar animals are found in Asia. They are true rodents which means their teeth are continually growing and have to be kept down by gnawing. Chipmunks build small burrows in which they give birth to three to five naked young in the spring. They feed on seeds, grain, berries and nuts which they store in their burrows.

## Rabbits & Guinea Pigs

Rabbits and guinea pigs have been kept as pets for so long that it is sometimes forgotten that they were once wild. Guinea pigs, for instance, come from South America where there are many different kinds and in the wild they are known as cavies. They have been domesticated for hundreds of years. Likewise there are many kinds of wild rabbits which are now distributed over most of the world. The domestic rabbit probably derived from a mixture of all of these.

The Smooth Otter dives towards its prey

# Pelican & Penguin pool

## Penguins

Not all penguins come from the Antarctic. The Humboldt's penguin for instance can almost be termed a tropical penguin as it comes from the west coast of South America and spends most of its time feeding in the rich waters of the cool Humboldt current. The little rockhopper penguins on the other hand inhabit the scattered islands that surround the Antarctic continent. As their name suggests their principal method of propulsion is hopping. They are smaller than Humboldts and possess crests of yellow feathers on their heads. Like Humboldts they nest among banks of tussock grass in large colonies and generally lay two eggs. All penguins of course feed primarily upon fish although in the wild they eat other small sea creatures as well.

### Key to drawing

**A. Brown Pelican** *(Pelicanus occidentalis)* South, Central and North America
**B. White Pelican** *(Pelicanus onocrotalus)* southern Europe, Asia
**C. Humboldt's Penguin** *(Spheniscus humboldti)* Peruvian coast
**D. Rockhopper Penguin** *(Eudyptes crestata)* sub-Antarctic islands

## Pelicans

One of the largest flying birds, the pelican is perhaps most famous for its extraordinary bill which is used as a net for scooping up fish, which it drives into the shallows to make "netting" easier. The white pelican, now becoming scarce, lives mainly on the marshes and coastal waterways of southern Europe, while the attractive brown pelican, the smallest of the family, comes from the New World. Pelicans nest both on the ground and in trees.

# Birds of prey

**Caracara** South America

**Great Eagle Owl** *(Bubo bubo)*
Europe, Asia

**Lappet-faced Vulture** *(Torgos tracheliotus)* Africa

**Griffon Vulture** *(Gyps)* Europe, Asia

"Birds of prey" includes a vast assemblage of birds well known for their hunting prowess. They have strong curved beaks for tearing flesh and powerful feet and claws. They also possess extremely good sight and some hunt on the wing. Most birds of prey feed on mammals and other birds, some on fish and reptiles, others on carrion. The bataleur eagle of Africa also feeds on venomous snakes. Dwarfing the eagles in size are the huge vultures, such as the European griffon vulture and the lappet-faced vulture from Africa. These are mainly scavengers and share aviary No. 1 with the bataleur eagles.

The second bird of prey aviary contains a group of caracara which range from the United States to Tierra del Fuego. These hawks feed mainly on carrion. The adjoining cage contains a pair of great eagle owls, the giants of the owl tribe—they range, in various forms, from southern Europe to Asia and North Africa. Eagle owls are extremely aggressive to other birds, which is why they are confined to an aviary of their own. They can kill birds and animals as large as themselves.

## Falconry

"Hawking" or "falconry" began in the East as long ago as 1200 B.C. It was introduced into England about A.D. 860 and soon

became the chief sport of the aristocracy. Henry VIII was a very keen falconer and today it is still carried on by a handful of enthusiasts. Several kinds of eagles and falcons are flown, but in England merlins, peregrines, goshawks and kestrels are among those most often used. Falconry is an exact art, having taken centuries to perfect. All birds for training are taken young from the nest and fitted with blindfolds known as "hoods" which are generally made of leather and fit snugly over the bird's head. This keeps the bird quiet and manageable and is only removed in the field when the bird is flown. Jesses (short leather straps) are attached to its legs and to these is fixed a leash which the falconer holds when the bird is perched on his heavily gloved fist. Birds are trained by the use of a lure (fixed to a length of cord), usually a piece of meat attached to a bunch of feathers. When trained a bird can be flown at quarry such as quail or partridge, spiralling into the air and diving down upon its prey, where it is retrieved by the falconer.

# Badgers

## European Badger

*(Meles meles)* Europe and Asia

Brock the badger is a well known British mammal but since it is nocturnal it is rarely seen. Badgers are extremely powerful creatures with strongly clawed forepaws and formidable jaws. Although it will eat almost anything it feeds mainly on young rabbits, rats, slugs, worms, bees and their larvae, berries, acorns and roots. Badgers build extensive burrows known as "sets". These "workings" often extend over a large area of woodland. Badgers usually live in pairs and give birth to two or three young which are born in February or March after a gestation period of 7 months. The animals at the Park were obtained as orphaned youngsters, but although hand reared they are no longer tame.

# Quarantine Quarters

These Ministry-approved quarantine quarters are a necessary part of every modern zoo as the majority of imported animals must be isolated for a period before they can go on show. Usually this quarantine period is six months. However, the animals may be seen by the visitors through glass during this period. The cages are also sometimes used as temporary holding pens where animals can be accommodated for a few days or weeks until permanent quarters are available for them. Anything from a leopard to a mongoose may be seen here, or on some days there may be nothing in quarantine and the animals will be living in their permanent quarters.

# Reptile house

Alligator Snapping Turtle

Long-nosed Tree Snake

The Reptile House and Aquarium were opened at Easter 1970. Each vivarium is thermostatically controlled, in many special ultra-violet radiation has been installed and all are double glazed to avoid heat loss.

THE REPTILES. Reptiles are cold blooded, their body temperature is controlled by that of their surroundings. Therefore most reptiles come from warm latitudes, those that do not, such as the European adder and grass snake,

# Aquarium

Although many familiar freshwater tropical fish are included in the aquarium, the accent here is on tropical marine fish which are fast becoming popular. Inhabiting the tropical coral seas, these fish represent the most dazzling array of colour, incomparable in the world of nature.

With the advent of commercially prepared "sea salts" the keeping of these beautiful fish is no longer the

Indian Python

Rhino Iguana

hibernate during the coldest months.

PYTHONS AND BOAS. This group includes the giant constricting snakes which reach lengths of over thirty feet. None possesses poison fangs, but kill by constriction—by squeezing and suffocating their prey. These include the pythons from Asia and Africa and the Boas and Anacondas from South America. Other snakes such as rat snakes, king snakes and mole snakes which are non-venomous are also well represented.

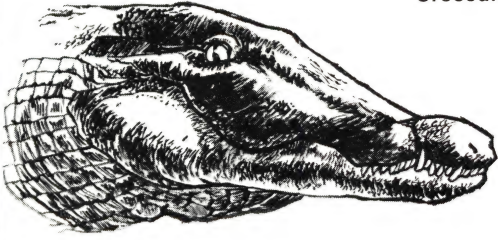
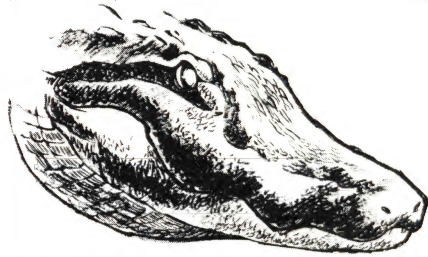
Rattlesnake
Clown Fish

Rock Beauty

prerogative of the major zoos and aquaria.

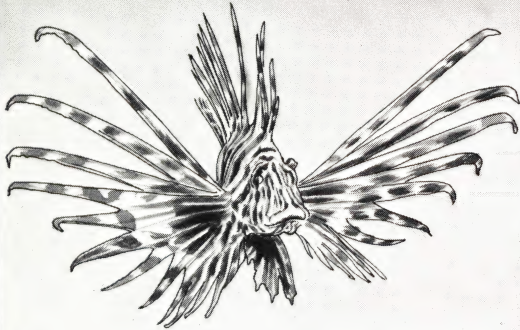
Tropical marine fish are very aggressive toward one another, and for this reason many of the fish have to be replaced by others when they become adult, so that there are always new fish to be seen. The fish exhibited include: tangs and surgeons which possess razor sharp "scalpels" resting in sheaths at the base of their tails, and when these are erected they can be used as threshing weapons; dark

Emperor Tang

Crocodile

Alligator

**LIZARDS.** Lizards are an ancient group of reptiles distributed throughout the world in many different forms. Most lizards feed upon insects, birds and small animals although some are vegetarians. They include rhino iguanas, tegus, monitor lizards, etc.

**PIT VIPERS.** Pit vipers possess facial pits situated below the snout which act as heat detectors with which they are able to seek out warm blooded prey. Some pit vipers come from Eastern Asia but the majority live in the New World. This family includes rattlesnakes and moccasins, both of which are highly venomous. Other venomous snakes include Indian cobras, puff adders and rear-fanged long-nosed tree snakes from Asia.

**CROCODILES.** Several crocodiliums (still immature) are represented in the collection. These include the Siamese crocodile, a very aggressive species, and the Mississippi alligator from North America, both of which grow to about 20 feet in length.

Tree Frog

Lion Fish

Angel Fish

and graceful batfish; and puffer fish that can puff themselves up when annoyed or in danger and possess teeth strangely similar to the teeth of rodents, although they feed on other small sea creatures. Then there are scorpion or lion fish which look for all the world like pin cushions—their spines can inflict very painful wounds—and clown fish which live among the tentacles of poisonous sea anemones in a unique symbiotic relationship, and many more. Among freshwater tropicals can be seen Angel fish, gouramies, swordtails, piranhas and blind cave fish.

# Spider Monkey

*(Ateles Geoffroyi)* South America

Spider monkeys come from South America. They are among the most active of monkeys; they use their prehensile tails as another hand and, like their cousins the capuchin monkeys, love to show off in front of visitors.

Spider monkeys are so called because of their slender bodies and long spidery limbs. They live in family groups and feed mainly on leaves, insects, seeds and berries, with some fruit.

The Spider Monkey is active and clownlike, and always prepared to entertain

# Pumas

*(Puma concolor)* N & S America

Known also as the mountain lion, the puma inhabits an emormous area from Northern Canada almost to the very tip of South America. Although it feeds generally on deer and small animals such as peccaries, rats and agouties, in some parts of America it is known to kill full-grown cattle, even horses. In captivity pumas eat about five pounds of raw meat daily and they are starved one day a week—because in the wild they do not eat every day.

Pumas are found throughout America, where they are also known as cougars

# Small Clawed Otter

*(Ablonyx cinerea)* SE Asia

Known also as the clawless otter, although it does possess small claws, this is one of the smallest of all otters. Its colouration varies according to the region in which it lives but is usually a rich chocolate-brown colour. It is not as aquatic as the larger smooth otters, and certainly not as aggressive—in fact, the Park's otters are very tame and playful. They eat the same food as the smooth otters, and it is hoped that they will eventually breed.

Small Clawed Otters

# Trees and plants

Key for Trees and Plants

- A. Beech
- B. *Clematis* (Nellie Moser)
- C. English Oak
- D. *Magnolia grandiflora*
- E. *Viburnum opulus sterile*
- F. *Rhus cotinus*
- G. Californian Redwood
- H. Lawson's Cypress
- I. *Hypericum calycisium*
- J. Yew
- K. *Cornus alba spaethi* (Dogwood)

# Pony rides

Pony and donkey rides are available for children almost every day unless it is very wet. The pony and trap is also available on fine days. The rides are under supervision and have proved very popular.

# Adventure playground

The adventure playground has always been extremely popular. It is situated conveniently near the main picnic lawn, so that while parents are eating their picnic lunch or relaxing, the children can be enjoying themselves on the ropes and swings.

# Walk-through enclosure

**Secretary Bird** *(Sagittarius serpentarius)* African Plains

Although they have a strange stork-like appearance, secretary birds are in fact birds of prey related to hawks. They use their powerful legs and feet for striking down snakes and lizards on which they mainly feed. Their name comes from the long plume-like feathers on their heads, resembling an old-fashioned secretary's pen.

**Brazilian Tapir** *(Tapir terrestris)* South America

Although they resemble pigs, tapirs are distantly related to the horse and rhinoceros, being odd-toed ungulates. They inhabit the tropical forests of South America, never far from water. Tapirs are good swimmers and feed on aquatic vegetation, fallen fruits, etc. They do well in captivity, and late in 1972 the Park's pair produced a single offspring.

**Bennetts Wallaby** *(Protemnodon rufogrisea)* Australia & Tasmania

In their native Australia and Tasmania these wallabies inhabit thick brush country. They do well in captivity and soon become tame. In some of the wilder parts of England escaped wallabies live in freedom and have even established successful breeding groups. They feed upon all types of vegetable matter but are chiefly browsers.

**Sika Deer** *(Cervus nippon)* SE Asia

These small Asian deer were introduced into England at the beginning of the century and are now wild in many parts of the country. Like all deer the males possess antlers which are used as weapons to fight for possession of the herd—each stag gathers a harem of hinds. They feed on grass and browse.

## Flamingos

The flamingos' beauty contrasts strongly to the nature of their habitat, that of muddy, often stinking, alkaline lakes on which they gather in countless thousands. Their food consists mainly of a highly nitrogenous mush containing a rich mixture of algae, diatoms, protozoans, small worms and many other minute forms of animal life. By a pumping mechanism in the bird's throat this soup is forced up through a sieve in the beak and the food strained off. Flamingos are widely distributed through Europe, Asia, Africa and the Americas. There are six species, although three of these are often collectively known as Greater flamingos. Most of those at the Park are Chileans.

Apart from flamingos and cranes the walk-through enclosures contain a selection of better-known ducks, geese and swans many of which are free flying and very tame. Most of them will approach visitors for food. They include Carolina, Common shelduck, South African shelduck, Muscovy, and Chinese and Canadian geese. Peafowl also abound—the male of this group is better known as the peacock. Although common in zoos and parks, peacocks are among the most beautiful of the world's birds and originated in the East. Chinese water deer, storks and various other species can often be seen in these enclosures.

## Demoiselle Crane *(Anthropoides virgo)*

Eastern Europe, Asia

The Park has four kinds of crane, the dainty Demoiselle from Europe and Asia, the striking Crowned crane from Africa, the Lilford crane, closely related to the common European crane, and the largest of all, the elegant Sarus crane from India. Cranes feed on a variety of small animals such as insects, mice, birds, lizards as well as grain and vegetable matter.

White Rhinoceros

# African enclosure

**White Rhino** *(Diceros simus)* Central Africa and Zululand

The white rhino is, with the exception of the elephant, the world's largest land mammal. A fully grown male may weigh as much as four tons and stand over six feet at the shoulder. It feeds only on grass for which its great wide mouth is a perfect adaption. The term white comes from the Dutch word "weit" meaning wide, hence wide-lipped rhino and from this the term white is derived. The name has nothing to do with the animal's colour. Until recently the white rhino was in danger of extinction, but thanks to the protective measures of the Natal Parks Board, in South Africa, it is now on the increase. The Park's pair, Somtuli and Lebombo, arrived from Natal in August 1972; they were then both about five years old. White rhinos have only very rarely been bred in captivity outside of their native Africa.

**Thomson's Gazelle** *(Gazella Thomsoni)* E Africa

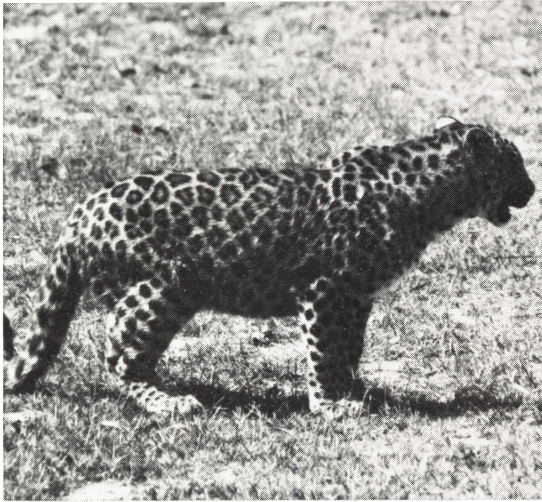
"Tommies" are the smallest of all the gazelle and live on the East African plains in countless thousands. At the beginning of the dry season they migrate in great herds in company with wildebeest, zebra and other gazelle. Usually one fawn is born, sometimes two. An adult female can breed twice a year. One birth has already been recorded at the Park. The Tommies' principal enemies are hyena and cheetah. These gazelles came from Kenya in August 1971, they reached the Park in August 1972 after spending a year in quarantine at Manchester zoo.

**Grevy Zebra** *(Equus grevyi)* Abyssinia, Somalia & E Africa

There are several kinds of zebra, but the Grevy is the largest and comes from the desert regions of Northern Kenya and Somalia where it roams in bands in company with the oryx and eland. It is often considered to be more tractable than the smaller common zebra. Grevys are often born in captivity, the gestation period being 13 months. Those at the Park arrived early in 1972.

**Ostrich** *(Struthio camelus)* Africa

This is the largest bird in the world, a fully grown adult can stand almost 8 feet high and weigh up to 345lb. Being unable to fly it relies on its running speed to escape its enemies. Ostrich are generally found in groups of about half a dozen, led by an

adult male. The plumage of the males is mainly black, while that of the females is a grey brown. Up to 50 eggs may be laid, and most of the incubation is carried out by the male.

**Leopard** *(Panthera pardus)* Africa and Asia

Leopards are mainly solitary, nocturnal creatures. They are good climbers and prefer to lie in wait on an overhanging branch for their prey, which includes monkeys, antelope and dogs. Although the leopard is famous for its spots, some individuals have an excess of dark pigment in their fur, making them totally black. These animals are known as black panthers.

**Prairie Dog** *(Cynomys ludovicianus)* North America

This fat short-tailed ground squirrel (the word "dog" is a misnomer) is a familiar North American rodent. Prairie dogs live in burrows in huge colonies known as "towns", one of which was estimated to contain 400 million and covered an area of 100 to 240 miles. In the northernmost part of their range prairie dogs hibernate during the winter. Four to six young are born in the spring under-ground. The gestation period is approximately one month.

**Red Panda** *(Ailurus fulgens)* Western China and Eastern Himalayas

These delightful little animals come from the high forests of Western China and the Eastern Himalayas at an altitude of between 7,000 and 12,000 feet. They are closely related to the better known giant panda, but they are not nearly so rare, and their distant cousins are the raccoons and coaties from North America. Red pandas feed on bamboo shoots, lichens, insects, small animals and birds. In captivity they are very fond of semolina and apples; they are also given bamboo and fruit salad. The red panda is the emblem of the Park.

**Colobus Monkey** *(Colobus polykomos)* Africa

These are the most striking of all the monkeys. and live in the high tree canopies of the African forests. They have complicated stomachs to deal with the diet of leaves in which they principally feed. The difficulty of introducing them to an artificial diet is the main reason they are seldom seen in zoos. It is now possible, however, to keep them on a diet of mixed fruit, vegetables and rose leaves with various vitamin additions.

Friendly and inquisitive the Red Panda is one of the most attractive creatures and is the emblem of the Park

# Bradwell Grove

The present house was built in 1804 by William Hervey in the Gothic style and succeeded the Jacobean residence as the manor house for Bradwell Grove estate. Many of the fine trees were planted at the beginning of the 19th century: the oak by the restaurant is over 400 years old.

The owner, John Heyworth, inherited the estate in 1949 on the death of his grandfather, Colonel Heyworth Savage, and twenty years later it was decided to open the gardens to the public: the Park now covers 120 acres.

# General Information

**Times of opening:** The Park is open from 10 a.m. to 7 p.m. or dusk (whichever is the earlier) 20th March to 1st November; and during the remainder of the year, 10 a.m. to dusk, weekends and Bank Holidays only (closed Christmas Day). Telephone: Burford 3006.
**Restaurant/Cafeteria:** Situated in the Manor House, next to the Gift Shop; open for light meals, teas, snacks, etc. Picnic lunches may also be obtained.
**Refreshment Kiosks:** Are situated near the Zebra House and the Walled Garden.
**Gift Shop:** Gifts are sold at the main shop in the Manor House, the kiosks near the Walled Garden and near the Zebra House.
**Garden Centre:** Open for the sale of plants and garden accessories.
**Lost Property:** Visitors are requested to report any article found or lost to the Office in the Manor House.
**Dogs:** Dogs are permitted in the Park provided they are kept on a lead. No dogs are allowed in any of the walk-through enclosures.
**Lost Children and First Aid Post:** Situated in the House near the Office.
**Party Rates:** Party rates are available for parties of twenty or more. Please write for details.
**Telephone Kiosk:** Situated in the entrance hall of the Manor House.
**Toilets:**
1. Opposite the Office in the Manor House
2. Near the entrance to the Walled Garden
3. At rear of House near Badgers.

**Feeding Times:** Vultures: 4 p.m. Sat, Sun, Tues, Thurs. Penguins: times on notice board.
**Education Department:** For residential courses contact Mr M Molesworth, telephone number Carterton 468 or write: c/o The Wild Life Park, Burford, Oxon.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